# PROHIBITION IN CONNECTICUT.

How the Attempted Suppression of the Liquor Traffic Works Down East

SERIOUS AND FUNNY EPISODES.

Tricks Adopted to Evade the New Law.

#### THE GOOD IT DOES.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 7, 1878. street I could not let you have a glass of liquor, said the clerk at the leading hotel here to a hall frozen guest, who arrived by the one o'clock train this morning, and, with chattering teeth, begged for a giass of brandy. The remarks of the shivering trave er, as he went off to his bed, were not exactly fitted for ears polite. Such scenes have been of common oc in this lively little town during the pus month—that is, since the introduction of the prohibi ory Liquor law. Under the Local Option act the people of New London, at the last election, voted to grant no licenses to sell intoxicating liquors during ensuing year. As the old licenses expired on th 1st of November the new system has now been in operation more than a month, and a pretty fair view of its effects can be obtained. The temperance people have kept a strict watch upon the Houor dealers and have commenced several presecutions, but in no case thus far has a penalty been imposed, as the defendants have severally appealed to the higher State courts, where the questions are still pending. Two saloon which formerly were among the most lively in the place have closed their doors, but a myriad others in some mysterious way appear to still thrive. The city's income is reduced about \$5,000 by the stoppage of the licenses, but the traffic has assuredly not ceas Strangers certainly cannot get liquor, but the way in which drinking residents obtain their favorite beverages may be gathered from what follows. A PERIPATETIC BARROOM.

Watch these two men walking down the street They stop to speak to a rough looking fellow who wears a big, heavy overcoat. A rapid glance up and clear. They sten into a doorway. From an inner pocket of the big coat the fellow produces a flat bottle and a small glass and hands them to the tw pedestrians. Then he stands in front of them spreadng his big cost out on either side, so as to hide them from the view of any passer-by. There is a gluggityglug-glug! behind this living screen for a moment bottle and glass are returned to their hiding place, a little financial transaction takes place, th two pedestrians go on their way rejoicing and the perambulatory bar is closed until another thirsty wayfarer chances along.

TAINTED BREATH DANGEROUS. The authorities know that this sort of thing is donand they exert themselves to catch the offenders. Ir the town of Norwich, where the traffic in liquor was these pocket pistols than in New London. It is not safe for a man whose breath is tainted with strong drink to inquire his way from a policeman or a zer ous liquor abolitionist. As soon as such a person catches a whiff of the hated beverage he proceeds to search the pockets of the inquirer, and, should a flash found, it is at once confiscated and the offender, if up and duly arraigned and fined. "The reputation clause" in the law permits the authorities to search the premises of any man upon an affidavit of three citizens being made to the effect that they sus pect the presence of liquor therein. Any intoxicat-ing drink found in such a search is at once confiscated. The result of this is rather funny. Of course there are very few of the barrooms in town where one who is known to the proprietors cannot get they are afraid to keep any considerable quantity on hand, and where they used to have it in barrels they the temperance people pay a spy a regular salary of \$12 s week to seent out where rum is kept; and conse who enters a barroom is assured that nothing is sold there but soda water and "Schenck beer," a beverage said to be not intoxicating, and which is exempted from the operation of the law.

If the customer orders Schenck beer with a wink he is served with a foaming beverage which would pass in New York under the name of lager. But that is the strongest drink the unknown tippler can obtain. Now let one who is known enter. He at once passes into the back room. There he probably finds a few kindred souls around a table. The door is carefully fastened, and from a cupboard the proprietor produces a bottle or two and about as many glasses, and then the guests, in the sweet enjoyment of "stolen fruit," gulp down with satisfaction such wile stuff as they would flatly decline to swallow if it were offered openly over a counter.

BOTLING AND DEMIJONES.

It is the general opinion that there is really more liquor consumed in the town now than there was before the introduction of the new law. The sale of flat bottles in town is something wonderful, and indicates that the joily old fellow who used to drop into a barroom now carries EFFECT OF A WINK

A little bottle by his side
To drunk when he's adry.
The druggists, too, are doing an unprecedented
business in patent medicines of the kind known as
business in patent medicines of the kind known as
business in patent medicines of the kind known as
business in patent medicines of the kind known as
business in patent mediciness and "tonies"—mostly
compounded of the poorest whiskey, disguised with
flavoring extracts. It would seem that in proportion
as the sale of black bottles increases the demand for
farger receptacles decreases. "How much am I offered for it?" orted the auctioneer, at a sale in the
public square to-day, as he held up a fine, big demijohn, with two wicker handles. The crowd, which
and been bidding with spirit for other articles, at
once became silent. They eyed the article—which
would probably hold four or five gallons—with a sort
of mournful, pensive interest, as one might gaze
upon a memento of some half-forgotten love of his
youth. Not a bid! "What's the good of it?" muttered a bystander; "we 'ain't got nuthin to put into
it." After much persuasion a weak-minded man was
induced to take it for ten cents, as a receptacle, he
said, for vinegar.

NEW CLUB ROOMS.

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NEW CLUB ROOMS.

The young fellows about town, however, drink probably more than they ever did before, and this is how they do it:—Some of the men who found their occupations gone as licensed runnsellers without hesitation transformed their establishments into "club rooms." This was easily done. It was merely the matter of sticking out a new sign and locking the front door. Then each of the patrons upon payment of a fixed sum—ranging from ten cents to \$1 in different instances.—was declared a member of the club, was supplied with a key to the door and thus found himself in a better situation than ever to get drunk, as he was guaranteed greater privacy and the society of his own associates.

In all of these ways there is so much liquor consumed that many who voted against the license system now regret their action, and there is a pretty general impression that at the next election the majority will vote in favor of permitting licenses again. The sentiment here seems to be more liberal than at Norwich. So strictly has the traffic been guarded against in the latter town that many whose interests were in that business have sold their property and removed to other sections, where the prejudice against their calling is not so strong. Several of these have gone as far away as Kansas.

A NOTABLE FIGURE FORMSCUTION.

One resident of Norwich, who is worth several hundred thousands of dollars, undertook to continue the sale of Hquor in two saloons which he managed. He owned and drove fast horses and was always on the road with them. One of his barkeepers after another was arrested and punished, but the proprietor filled their places and continued the traffic. He vibrated centinually between the two saloons behind a thoroughbred animal, and all efforts to catch hun proved for a time unavailing. One day he found to rise and one of them seems to direct the law and the road before him blocked by a line of

shows a corresponding decrease, because many crimes grow out of that

shows a corresponding decrease, because many crimes grow out of that.

Another point is that the class of persons most injured by drinking findit impossible to obtain liquor. The poor wretch who on Saturday night would get drunk and squander his week's carnings can find no one to sell him rum, because no sooner does he venture into the streets in a drunken condition than he is arrested and forced to testify against those who sold him the liquor. That class of excessive drinkers is then benefited by the law, and it is to bring this about that the moderate drinkers suffer annoyance and strangers total deprivation.

EFFECT ON OTHER VICES.

Again, the houses where gambling and other vices nourish complain of the new law. It seems odd at the first blush that they should be afraid to break one law in establishments which depend for their existence upon the infringement of another, but it will be seen that if their customers became intoxicated they would be the means of calling attention to the places where the liquor was obtained, and that would lead to the latter being closed. Cider is about the only drink to be found in such places, and as a consequence they are less frequented than formerly. There is nothing to overstimulate the nerves or fire the blood in a glass of aerid New England apple juice—quite the contrary, indeed, is its effect.

New Haven has voted to abolish the licensing of the liquor traffic by a majority of 4,000, and probably the same grave and funny aspects of the case will be found there.

#### THE NEW YORK EXCISE WAR REVIVED.

For more than a week past David J. Whitney, coun sel to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has been hovering around the Tombs Police Court, and it was binted that something was brewing for the liquor dealers. The meaning of the visits transpired yesterday in the appearance of Excise Commi ers Morrison and Merkle in answer to a summons issued on the complaints of William M. an officer of the society Mr. Whitney represents and of Mr. Whitney himself. The conplaint made by Waite alleges that in April last the Commissioners issued a license to the firm of Byrne & White, who do business in West Houston street, to

& White, who do business in West Houston street, to keep a hotel, inn or tavern there, and that such hotel is not needed there, as there are twenty-two hotels in the locality and forty places where liquor is sold within the five blocks square bounded by Crosby, Wooster, Spring and West Third streets.

Mr. Whitney's complaint charges the Commissioners with issuing to Elizabeth Seaman, wife of William Seaman, a license to sell strong liquor in the building at Sixty-third street and Third avenue during its occupancy for the American Institute Fair, notwithstanding his (Mr. Whitney's) protest.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared as counsel for the Commissioners, and requested that the licenses in question be produced. As they were not forthcoming and neither party were in a hurry the examination was postponed until Tuesday next.

Patrick Dwyer, a liquor dealer at No. 152 Leonard street, was arrested yesterday for violating the Excise at the Tombs, demanded trial. His counsel con tended for the right, and Judge Kilbreth, agreeing with him, heard the case, found Dwyer guilty and or dered him to pay a fine of \$20. This is the first in stance where a committing magistrate has undertaken

#### MURPHY'S TEMPERANCE WORK.

THE CRUSADE TO BE CARRIED ON AT COOPER UNION DURING THE WEEK-TEN THOUSAND SIGNATURES TO THE PLEDGE.

"I've taken Cooper Union Hall for another week That makes two. How is that, boys? If any one wants that hall they'll have to hire it of us, do ye mind that?" So spoke Mr. Francis Murphy in a rollicking manner to a few of his friends who were seated in his room yesterday afternoon, and then a with sadness:-"With the blessing of God there will be a great work accomplished before we leave this place. I shall probably remain in New York all winter, and I confidently expect, before the cowslip and the crocus are to be found in the meadows, that there will be such a Gospel temperance revival as has never before been experienced in any city or in any day under the auspices of Mr. Murphy, the Taber nacle being closed to prepare for Sunday.

Grand Union Hall in the evening, as usual, wa literally packed. Mr. Eccles Robinson, who goes to l'arrytown next week to inaugurate a series of meetvoice than they have been for the past week and The Rev. Dr. Nobles said that one reason why these meetings were so well attended was because all met on a common platform. No one came with set speeches, and he had noticed that brother Murph had a very brisk way of cutting people short who attempted to make long ones. Mr. Nobles was ex-ceedingly felicitous in his remarks and was the re-cipient of a hearty round of applause when he had

Mr. Edward Murphy, son of Francis, said that th ant. Edward antipply, son of Francis, sain that the movement showed every indication of great success in this city. Already about 10,000 signatures had been obtained to the pledge. The movement, he said, knew no lines and drew none. It was non-sectarian and had for it basis only the common grounds of humanity. Mr. Murphy then gave a short historical review of reform—social, political and religious—and drew a very clever analogy between them and the temperance reform of the present time.

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temperance reform of the present time.

When it was announced that Mr. Murphy had arrived the immense congregation arose to meet him. Mr. Robinson strung across his breast a horn of plenty which he said was the gift of a colored lady and Bouquet Johnny put a nosegay in his buttonhole. Mr. Murphy in figurative language expressed his heartfelt belief and confidence in the movement. "Go forward," he said, "the sea shall divide and on its golden sand I see the stately steppings of redeemed men. No power on carth shall stop this current until we are swept high and dry on the shore of eternal liberty." It was then announced that the collections during the week amounted to \$144-85, and that they were short about \$50. "Hallelujah! Fellx, that's business, isn't it?" he said to a friend in the audience. "The colfection will now be taken up. A lady gave me \$6 to-day, which goes into the general fund, and I have the pleusure to announce the receipt of a check for \$50 from Mr. Thurlow Weed, which he donates to the cause." Mr. Murphy also expressed his thanks in the heartiest manner for the support which the press of the city had given to him.

The hall of the Sailors' Exchange, No. 189 Cherry street, was even more crowded than on Friday evening, and the sailor element largely predominated. Mr. Murphy arrived early, and the meeting was opened by the singing by the choir of one of Moody and Sankey's hymns. Mr. Murphy aroad that portion of the Acts of the Apostles which narrates the shipweck of Paul, and afterward spoke for nearly half an hour on the heroism of Farragut in ranning the blockade at Mobile. His appeal for signers to the pledge was responded to numerously. There will be a meeting to-morrow at three o'clock in the Sailors' Exchange, Cherry street, and at Cooper Institute in the evening.

THE ALCOHOLIC BELL PUNCH.

# THE ALCOHOLIC BELL PUNCH.

The Moffett register has come down like a rocket. A year ago this law was in force in one State, Virginia; had been passed in another, Louisiana, but was not yet in force, and was before the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Carolina and Mississippi, with every prospect of being adopted in these States and becoming law. But to-day the Moffett register has fallen into disrepute overywhere. A bill proposing this law was presented before the Legislature of Georgia the other day, before the Legislature of Georgia the other day, but there is no hope or possibility of its passage. The press and people of Georgia are unanimously opposed to it, and it is scarcely likely that it will get a dozen votes in the Legislature. That our Moffett register law will be abolished at the coming session of the Legislature the results of the late election leave no doubt. Even in Virginia the originator of this new mode of raising taxes, the Moffett register, has proved a fraud and a failure. The revenue derived from this source has decreased from month to month, until it now yields little more than the old revenue from liquor ilecance used to return. It is said that at the next session of the Virginia Legislature this law will be repealed and the old system reacopted. As for the Moffett register bills now before the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Mississippi, they have mysteriously disappeared since the failure of the law in Virginia has been made apparent, and are to-day denied and repudiated by those who advocated their atoption.

# PROVED AND ADMINISTERED.

During the pest week the wills of the following named persons, deceased, were admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Sur-

regate Abram H. Dailey:—Peter Callaghan, William Hissarnbuttel, Maria Colville, Daniel Driscoll, Martin J. Gillan, Sophia A. Brewster, Christopher Geasner and Mary Carney, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons—viz., Eleanor R. Leighton, formerly Eleanor R. Gerow: Euphemia G. Bartow, Isaac O, Thorp, Maria Albert, Maria Abt, Margaretta Koch, John Bracken, John Cosgriff, otherwise known as William Smith: Frank L. Taylor, Elizabeth Schenck, John Maginnis, Sophie Burkart, Thomas H. Bannister, all of Brooklyn, and Felix Quinn, of Chestnut Ridge, N. J.

Letters of guardianship of the person of Lillian J. Benton were granted to John Lockwood; of the persons and estates of Sarah J. Schwartz, John Francis Schwartz and Catharline Maria Schwartz to Mary Ann Sewartz; of Louise Koch and George Koch to Edward Koch, their father; of Henry Cordes to John H. Doscher, all of Brooklyn.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FAIR.

CHAPLAIN BEECHER AHEAD IN THE CONTEST FOR THE SWORD-OTHER INTERESTING FEA-

St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, is the beneficia of a fair now in progress in the rooms of the Repub-lican General Committee, which, meanwhile, mosts in the Democratic Committee rooms. The fair is tastefully arranged and ably managed by an Executive Committee consisting of the Rev. Edward O'Reilly, chairman, and Mrs. William H. Murtha, Mrs. Maurice Fitzgerald, Mrs. Charles L. Higgins Mrs. Michael Hennessy, Mrs. Hugh McLoughlin Mrs. Charles S. Bryce, Mrs. John J. Kiernan, Mrs. Edward Freel and Mrs. Thomas Murphy. Libera denations of money and goods have been given by some of the most prominent citizens and merhospital is known as descrying of support. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden headed the list with \$250, cash, Mr. S. B. Chittenden followed with \$200, and the list of contributors is very long. It had been intended crowd was present than there would have been if it had been generally known that the fair was to be kept open until Tuesday night next. A me timate is that the total profit will not fall short of

From the opening a liberal patronage has been given by the public, and the many beautiful things on sale have met with a ready market, while various attractions have been arranged to draw custom Some vecal and instrumental music of the best that Brooklyn affords has been given. On Tuesday Connor's Band gave a concert. On Wednesday the Weber

Quartet, of this city, sang.

Tables of different kinds are in charge of ladies of St., James Cathedral, six churches and various com-Joseph's, the Church of the Sacred Heart and the Church of the Nativity all have tables. The ladies of the hospital have one. There are an "independent" and a "charity" table, a refreshment table, a country

the hospital have one. There are an "independent" and a "charity" table, a refreshment table, a country store, a floral bower, a Post office, a table of the Assumption school and one of the St. Paul's Industrial school. At each of these is a bewildering display of gorgeous things, and at two or three of them are especial attractions.

A swomp for the most property thing in the fair, judging at least from the amount of interest it evokes, is a remarkably handsome smallsword, of Damascus steel, with arabseque tracery along the blade, a silver (gold plated) hilt of elaborate workmanship, and a scabbard of polished steel and gold plated silver. The interest attaching to it, however, is not so much on account of the beauty of the sword as on account of the manner of disposal which has been selected for it. It has been promised to the person who shall receive the most votes, each vote being assessed with a triffing poll tax. The emulation has brought many dollars into the treasury, and far more than \$200, which is the intrinsic value of the sword, will be realized. The voting is lively and as woman suffrage has been permitted at the fair, no contemptable number of the fair sex exercise their unwonted prerogative. There are two favorites who have, so far, outstripped all other competitors, while the difference between them is not so great that either is sure of the prize. Chaplain Henry Ward Beecher; so far, is ahead, the black board last night showing that he had received 455 votes, while General Jourdan, the other favorite, was only 24 votes behind him. Colonel Garroll came next, with 180 votes; Colonel McLeer, 102; Lieutenant Rotino, 44; Captain Doyle, 17, while Colonel Ward, Colonel Austen. Colonel Hester, Captain Fagan, Captain Ferry, Captain Williams and Lieutenant Collins had from 1 to 5 votes each.

"I really hope Mr. Beecher will get it," said Mrs.

Captain Doyle, 17, while Colonel Ward, Colonel Austen. Colonel Hester, Captain Fagan, Captain Ferry, Captain Williams and Lieutenant Collins had from 1 to 6 votes each.

"I really hope Mr. Beecher will get it," said Mrs. Fitzgerald, one of the princial managers of the fair. "He has been very kind to us and has given us the kindest notices."

"I do hope Mr. Beecher will get it," said Mrs. Charles Higgins in charge of the "Country Store."

"Oh, I hope Mr. Beecher will get it," said an elderly lady whom the reporter did not know, and she took out her purse and cheerfully paid the price of a vote, which was duly recorded for the Chaplain.

And this sentiment, as the score shows, is the prevailing one, though the reporter noticed a good locking, quiet man watching the blackboard and from time to time stepping up and recording from one to four votes for General Jourdan. He said little, having evidently a respect for the wishes of the ladies; but Jourdan stock was up while he was around.

Another noticeable thing is a gold chalice of exquisite workmanship and great value, which is to belong to the church which shall receive the most votes. The record, when the reporter copied it, stood:—Church of the Nativity, 329; St. Stephen's, 33; St. James', 129; St. Panl's, 73; St. Augustine's, 39; St. Joseph's, 17; Church of the Sacred Heart, 14.

St. Mary's Hospital is also a founding asylum, and some sixty little ones—more unfortunate than orphans—find protection within its walls. No little amusement was caused when between forty and fifty of these little ones, old enough to stand the journey, were brouget from the hospital to the fair. They evinced due appreciation of the beauty of the display, though they made no purchases. A visitor, more of a practical than of a sentimental turn, proposed to one of the Sisters, who had the children in charge, that they be raffied off for the benefit of the hospital, offering himself to take a chance for each one if the chances were put at a reasonable figure. The Sister, however, repulsed

Susie McLoughin—whose wit and culture was sumi-cient guarantee of the entertaining nature of any letter the visitors may be lucky enough to obtain from the office. A recapifulation of all the attrac-tions of the fair, however, is impracticable. It is enough to say that the details are all carefully man-aged, and the effect of the whole could not easily be

# THE DAIRY FAIR.

CLOSING EXERCISES LAST NIGHT-ADDRESSES BY MR. M. FOLSOM AND MR. FRANCIS D. MOUL

The International Dairy Fair closed last night with appropriate exercises. The judges at an early hour concluded their sampling and testing of the exhibits, and immediately met to pronounce upon the awards, a task which they soon completed. At three o'clock another meeting of the gentlemen desirous of establishing a permanent organization was held. Mr. Willard presided and Mr. r. M. Seaver acted as secretary. The importance of the subject was urged by many speakers, and a committee of twenty-one was finally appointed to frame a constitution and bylaws. The meeting then adjourned, with the understanding that a convention will be held at the call of this committee some time

a constitution and bylaws. The meeting then adjourned, with the understanding that a convention will be held at the call of this committee some time next January in Utica. The report on the constitution and bylaws will then be submitted and a permanent organization effected.

The evening entertainment also opened with musical selections by the band, among which were:—March, "Fantanitza," Suppe; overture, "La Keine d'un Jonn," Adam; gavotte, "Secret Love," Resch; valse, "Hydropaten," Gungl; selection, "Barbe Bleue," Offenbach.

Mr. David M. Stone, who presided, then in a short speech introduced Mr. Francis D. Moulton.

Mr. Moulton said the fair represented an industry that produced annually \$50,090,000 more than the wheat crop of the country. Hence it assumed paramount importance, especially in view of the fact that the vast population of the country must be mainly cared for by the development of its agricultural resources. He advocated the altering of the tariff so as to facilitate the export of American productions through the importation of the products of other countries. It was difficult to overestimate what would be the result in memey value to this country of the care which would produce the best cows, giving the largest yield of milk, for the manufacture of the greatest quantity and finest quality of butter and cheese. The fair had shown to the merchants of New York an industry hitherto almost unknown, though of the supremest importance. Speculation on account of lack of honest industry had ruined thousands. Extrawagance had turned economy out of doors and admitted the Sheriff's officers. All this should be changed. In conclusion, Mr. Moulton alluded to the lack of interest taken in the subject by the office-holding class in the city government. The "doar people," he said, were always objects of great solicitude and interest to politicians before election—eldom afferward. But the sentiment of the press was in favor of the fair and made up for this lack. Journalists were of more consequence than president

# SAMUEL WOOD'S WILL

A motion was made yesterday, before Surrogate Calvin, for the opening of the decree in the matter of the will of Samuel Wood, who directed his executors the will of Saintel Wood, who directed his executors to found a medical college in the city of New York. Mr. John E. Burrell appeared for one of the legatees named Pearsall, who alleges that be had no notice of the agreement made by counsel to accept the codicit of the will, and withdraws all opposition. The Surrogate reserves his docision.

#### O'LEARY'S WALK.

HE SUCCESSFULLY BEATS TIME ON HIS FOUR HUNDRED MILES-OVER THIRTY-ONE MINUTES AHEAD-HE RETIRED FROM THE TRACK NONE THE WORSE FOR THE JOURNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1878.
O'Leary, the famous pedestrian, completed this evening his exhibition walk of 400 miles in 124 hours. The task was begun at eight o'clock last Monday evening, and his time was up at eleven o'clock to

utmost case, resting and stopping frequently so as not to come in too much shead of time. The last lap of the hall and the conclusion of the walk was made at precisely ten o'clock, eleven minutes and thirty seven seconds ahead of the allotted time.

In view of the far greater feat that O'Leary

accomplished in London, and the evident ease with which the great pedestrian walked this 400 miles. the race just closed is not of special terest except as another item in the brilliant record of Mr. O'Leary, as he had never been seen before in Philadelphia. However, Horticultural Hall, where this manifestation of endurance took place, was tolerably well filled with spectators, especially at the beginning and closing hours.

Mr. O'Leary's last ten miles were made in the folowing time:-391st mile, 12m. 49s; 392d, 12m. 55s. 393d, 13m. 7s.; 394th, 13m. 10s. (rested 22 minutes) 395th, 10m. 55s. (rested 45 seconds); 396th, 11m. 45s (rested 23 minutes); 397th, 10m. 2s.; 398th, 12m. 3s. 399th, 11m, 43s.; 400th, 10m, 37s.

O'Leary showed very few signs of fatigue after hi task was done, and is ready at once, without rest, to begin his match with Campana. O'Leary's backers and representative will go to New York to-morrow to arrange for the match, to begin as soon as pos-

#### DOG AND GUN.

CLOSING DAY OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TENNESSEE SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION-MESSES, MASKEY, WELLS AND MERRIMAN THE WINNERS OF THE FIRST PRIZES OF THE THREE EVENTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1878. The closing day of the Tennessee Sportsman's Asso-ciation was largely attended, despite the cold weather. The meeting has been highly satisfactory to every body, and the association is an established event and sure of success. Joseph Dew, of Columbia, sold his puppy, Pearl,

to Harry Bishop, of Louisville, Ky., for \$200. To-day's programme was a purse of \$300-\$150 to the first, \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third-ten birds, twenty-one vards rise, which closed with the following entries:-J. A. Nichols, William Watkins, P. Mitchell, J. T. Trezevant, A. B. Duff, E. Carre, T S. Coles, T. T. Bush, H. P. Vass, G. W. Tunstall, J. V. Cowling, Jr.; V. L. Kirkman, Dr. Saunders, S Hutchins, R. P. Bonnie, Wm. Bowles, J. E. Long, Ed. Wells, P. Henry, T. Maskey, T. M. Martin, J. L. Gilbert, S. A. Tucker, C. H. Phillips, R. Dupont, E S. McClurg, S. B. Dow, H. G. Gittings, A. Merriman, Jas. McDermott. The shoot for first money was a tie between Dr. Saunders, of Memphis, and Thos. Mas-key, of Nashville. The shoot off was won by Mr. Maskey. The contest for second money was won by H. P.

Vass, of Mobile.

Third money was won by R. P. Bonnie, of Louis-

was won by Ed. Wells, of Franklin, he killing all his birds.

The second purse of \$500, with \$250 to the first, \$150 to the second and \$100 to the third, brought the same entries that were in the first match to the score. For first money there was a tie between Arthur Merriman, of Memphis, and J. F. Nicholson, of Nashville. In the shoot off Merriman won. The second money was won by J. C. Bush, of Mobile, and the third money by A. J. Puryear, of Mississippi.

The meeting has been a success in every way. The visitors were entertained on Wednesday night at the residence of V. L. Kirkman, president of the association. Wine flowed freely, speechmaking and toasting were extensively indulged in and everything passed off pleasantly.

# PIGEON SHOOTING.

A GALA DAY AT ERB'S HOTEL GROUNDS-FOUR BUNDERD BIRDS KILLED

The members of the Long Branch Gun Club and a ew friends met shortly after ten A. M. yesterday at Erb's Hotel, on the Bloomfield road, near Newark N. J. A twenty-five dollar sweep was arranged be-Grant, all to stand at 30 yards, except the last named, who was handicapped at 26 yards. The birds got Murphy took first money and Zellner second. The HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES, \$25 cach; 25 birds, 5 traps;

The following hi	andicap swe	eps were	then shot:-
HANDICAP SWEET	s, five traps	, and Hur	lingham rules.
	ise. First.		Third,
E. Eddy 30	11111		
J. C. Jamieson., 28	11111	110	1110111111111
W. Manning 28	11111	11110	110
W. Stone 2	11110	110	10
W. Walters 2	5 1101	0	0
Dr. Zellner 34	11011	1110	1110111111110
E. Butler 30	1101	10	11111110
E. G. Murphy 30	1101	10	11111111
W. Thompson 30		110	0
G. Ruttles 28		1110	0
G. Knox 25			
J. S. Hoey 28	0110	0	0.
E. Fox 26		011	0
R. Kay 30		11111111	111011110
T. Haves 30	010	1110	10

F. Lawrence... 25 10101 110 11110 110 1111110 0

# FOOTBALL.

A football game came off at this place to-day be

tween players of the Rutgers College and players be-longing to the College of the City of New York. The game resulted in favor of the Rutgers by six touch-downs to nothing. HANDBALL AND RACKETS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 7, 1878.

# At Hicks' Racket Court, Hudson street, Hoboken,

yesterday afternoon, a benefit was tendered to Michael Landy. The entertainment consisted of two con-tests at American rackets and one at handball, the opening game being a single handed racket match be-tween James Keating and Mr. Landy. The contest tween James Keating and Mr. Landy. The contest was for the best two in three games, and Keating won by a score of di to 49.

Alderman Dwyer and Thomas Goodman next played against John Kellough and Thomas Connelly in a match at rackets, and won by a score of 69 to 46.

The wind-up was a four-handed game at handball between Philip Casey and James Keating on one side and William Courtney and Mr. Landy on the other. The former gentlemen won by a score of 89 to 76.

To-morrow, at one P. M., will be played, at the New York Racket Court, Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, the first game of the home and home match between Boakes and Mahon, the markers of Quebec and New York.

# AMERICAN HENLEY REGATTA.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 7, 1878.

The following letter has been received by Captain Bancroft, of the Harvard University crow, and no doubt it has been sent to all the captains of college

crews in the country:—

ALRANY, N. V., Nov. 12, 1878.

DEAR SIR—I am now having printed and shall soon mail to the leading colleges a formal circular announcing the fact that next year the National Association will inaugurate races open to collegians only, and inviting correspondence as to the style of races preferred, the time and place of the regults, &c. Three valuable prices have been appeared by the association for the States. En.

reka and Passaic boat clubs, of Newark, N. J. These will be rowed for annually, the style of the three suces to be hereafter determined. Perhaps singles or pairs, with fours and eights, would neet with the most general approval among college oursainen. The three cups cost the manufacturers not far from Si (99), and far surpass any prizes over before offered in annatch contests, either in Engiand or in this country. We feed once that our offerts to establish an "American Henley" will meet with general approclasion, and we solicit, and shall doubtless receive, the hearty aid and encouragement of the Harvard University Boot Club. We do not ask for any pecuniary assistance mone of the expenses of the regation to be borne by the cellegoes, but we desire your advice and approval. You may not desire your advice and approval. You may not desire your advice and approval to the proposed rares between your crew and Cornell or Columbia be rowed under our anylones, at a regatate open only to college earsmen, and for the elegant visites for the deserved prosperity and success of your club, I am, sir, very respectfully your.

HENRY W. GARPIELLD.

Secretary National Association Amsteur Oursmen.

Secretary National Association Amateur Oursener.
The sentiment at Hurvard in regard to this letter is
that the efforts of the National Association should
and will receive Hurvard's encouragement. As to the
Cornell race occurring as suggested, however, Hurvard
is not decided to say outright that it will be best to is not decided to say entright that it will be best to compete in an open regaths with other colleges at a date which may be so late in the summer as to pre-vent the Harvard crew rowing in England. It is pre-mature, however, to say what Harvard will or will not do this carly.

#### THE PRIZE RING.

John J. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, called at the office of the Clipper yesterday and placed in the hands of Mr. Frank Queen, as temporary stakeholder, the sum of \$250. This is the first step taken by Dwyer to meet the challenge of James Elliott, also of Brooklyn, wh is desirous of fighting the former for the champion ship and \$2,060 under the new rules of the prize ring Now that there are \$500 posted as a token of sin

ship and \$2,000 under the new rules of the prize ring. Now that there are \$560 posted as a token of sincerity and that these men really mean business a meeting to arrange preliminaries is in order, and to this end Dwyer has notified Elliott that he will meet him to-morrow at the Cipper office.

Should this event be successfully carried out it will create a great interest in sporting circless. Both Dwyer and Elliott are favorably known as masters of the art of self-defence and are fine specimens of physical manbood. Dwyer has never been in the ring as a principal, but he long sought a match with the best on this side of the Atlantic, and when Goss and Allen fought, Dwyer, at the ring side, amounced his intention of challenging the winner. This he did in good time, but nothing came of it. There is one lively tussle to Dwyer's credit, though it was an impromptu affair and occurred years ago, yet it is remembered as showing of what material he is made. His glove fights have been numerous, though his match with Steve Taylor is the most important. Of great strength, much skill and young, Dwyer, in good condition, will prove a formidable opponent.

James Elliott, equally with Dwyer, possesses great skill as a boxer and has a line physique. In addition, he has had experience in the ring, and one of his battles is remembered as being particularly stubborn. Upon his return to Brooklyn last season Ellhott obtained employment at Concy Island and the several months he was there enabled to pass at the seaside thoroughly restored his health.

When the articles of agreement for this fight are signed the friends of the principals in the City of Churches will be fully aroused to the importance of the proposed contest.

#### FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two trotting contests came off at Pleetwood Park yesterday, the first being a match for \$100, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between Thomas Trimble's sorrel gelding Tommy O'Connor and J. Devlin's brown gelding John. The race was won by Tommy O'Counor after four well-contested heats.

The second trot was a sweepstakes of \$100, for teams, mile heats, best three in five. Three teams came to the score—viz., William Van Valkenburgh's bay gelding Bind?
Boy and mate, to a road wagon; J. Sharp's bay
mare Minnie H and mate, to skeleton wagon, and J.
Pope's chestnut gelding Hero and mate, to a road
wagon. The first and third heats were captured by
Minnie H and mate; the second and fourth heats fell
to Blind Boy and mate. In the fifth heat Minnie H.
and mate crossed under the wire first, with Hero and
mate second, and Blind Boy and mate third. The
judges decided it "no heat" on secount of the teams
running the greater portion of the way, and the finish
of this race had to be postponed until Monday at two
o'clock on account of darkness. The track was in
good order. The following are the
SUMMARIES.
FLEETWOOD PAIR—TROTTING—SATURDAY, Dec. 7,
1878.—Match \$100; mile heats, best three in five, to
wagons.
Trimble's s. g. Tommy O'Conner. Three teams came to the score-viz.,

First heat. 45

Third heat 45

Fourth heat 45

Fifth heat. 45

Fifth heat. 45

# DOG SHOW.

A bench show of dogs will be held at Detroit Mich., on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of January next. prizes. The prize list embraces nearly all breeds of dogs. All the leading railroad companies have agreed to carry dogs free both ways. The entries close on the 31st inst.

# SPORTING EVENTS ABROAD.

a Selling Nursery at Kempton, on Saturday, 23d ult., was purchased by Alec Taylor, on behalf of Mr. J. N.

Strathavon by Strathconan out of Parade was nurchased from Lord Rosebery for 170 guineas, at Shrewsbury, by Humphreys, of Lambourne, and by him sold at a profit to Mr. D. Cooper, in whose colors he ran a dead heat with Instantly in the Winding-up Welter at Manchester. He still remains in the Stork

Luckpenny, by Ethus, out of Jennie's Bawbee, met with an accident of such a serious nature while at exercise on Saturday, 23d ult., that he has probably concluded a very disappointing racing career. The mishap is the more galling to his owner, imasmach as he had taken very kindly to the hurdle racing busi-

#### A WILD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS. JERSEYMEN AFFRIGHTED BY A SINGULAR APPABI-

TION-IS IT SOLOMON ROSENSTEIN? For several months past certain portions of Wayne

and Little Falls townships, Passaic county, N.J., have been visited by a wild looking man, who has been oftenest seen about the neighborhood of "Two Bridges" and Mountain View. He has also been met with as far east as Little Falls and as far west as in the vicinity of Boonton. His wild and haggard ex pression, matted locks and long and tangled beard have the vicinity of Boonton. His wild and haggard expression, matted locks and long and tangled beard have caused him to be regarded with superstitious terror by the more timid among the country people, who, when they have met him, have fied to their homes in affright. As he seems to avoid all human being, sand never has been seen near any house, it is the wonder of all how the man subsists. As to his lodging, it is supposed to be somewhere in the mountain caves of that region, which is a rugged country for many miles in every direction. The people of that section of New Jersey are desirous that he should be apprehended, and a search was made for him a few days since, with the view of placing him in the Passaic County Lunatic Asylum; but he could not then be found. His range is so wide that he is not often seen in any particular locality, and he seems constantly on the move, roaming about in an aimless manner.

The only man who has held any conversation with him, so har as can be ascertained; is Mr. L. R. Van Ness, of "Two Bridges," a farmer, who while hunting encountered him face to face in the mountains one day. This gentionant describes him as an old man, of medium size, frightfully emaciated, with wild, blood-shot eyes, and clothed in the merest shreds of rags mended and tied together in fantastic shape. He could learn nothing from him, his interances being fragmentary and unintelligible. He thought, however, that the man said in response to a question as to why he did not go to some house that he "wanted to be out." He was shivering with the cold and evidently pinched with hunger, but seemed anxious to get away and plunged into the woods at the first opportunity that offered.

New York, Dea, 5, 1878.

To Passaic County Lenante Asylum, N. J. —

Guntlemas—Hy pernating the New Jersey newspapers for the last few days, looking to find out the sherrathents of my husband, who is missing from home since about three and talks English thently. Any infernation tording to the last few days, looking to find out the sherrat caused him to be regarded with superstitious terror

THE ERIE-DRINGER FIGHT.

DEFEAT OF THE PRINCE OF JUNKMEN BY THE RAILROAD CORPORATION-A COSTLY LITIGATION OVER OLD TRON.

The Erie-Dringer case, a fight over old iron, one of was decided yesterday in the Court of Errors and Appeal. This suit has been pending for nearly three years and has been most stubbornly fought by both parties, the resources of the Erie having been taxed to prove a conspiracy between Sigmond Dringer and ertain employes of the road to plunder the company of many thousand dollars in the sale to Dringer of the scrap from the Eric shops. During this expen-sive litigation Mr. Dringer has been heavily backed by his wealthy friends of the Israelitish persuasion who, now that the case has been decided adversely, will be losers to the extent of thousands.

When the news arrived yesterday at Paterson Dringer's triends and backers were thunderstruck, everybody was so confident that Dringer would win. Up to this time every decision has been in his favor and against the Erie. His friends were also alarmed for his safety, as he had gone to Trenton in the early friends to telegraph the result at the earliest possible moment, and yet up to a late hour last evening nothing had been heard from him. What made the apprehensions of his friends more lively is the fact that he had declared if the case went against him he would not leave Trenton alive. There is abundant cause for desperation, as this man, once so prosperous, is now more than ruined: his property is all swept away and he is indebted heavily to his backers. The case sultation in reference thereto having been held last

may yet be carried to the United States Court, a consultation in reference thereto having been held last evening in Paterson by Dringer's friends, who regard him as a victim in all this litigation.

DRINGER'S HISTORY.

Sigismund Dringer is now over forty years of age; he has an eye like an eagle and is perhaps one of the shrewdest business men in this country, though he can neither read nor write. He came from the neighborhood of Craeow, Poland, about eleven years ago, and for about two years after his arrival drove a junk wagon for Max Beehm, of Newark, for \$10 a week. Then he set up for himself, went to Paterson, established a yard, invented machinery to cut up old scrap whereby he could utilize that which was formerly considered nearly worthless, gained the confidence of all classes of business men, anassed much wealth, and finally secured the handling of the immense amount of scrap lying in the various shops of the Eric Company, a great portion of which was the accumulation of years, no other dealer being able to make any use of it. He began at the "bottom round," but he had not been in business more than six or seven years when he was known as the largest dealer in the United States, and was in a fair way to control the market. He was at this period (immediately prior to 1876) known far and wide as "the prince of junkmen." He supplied foundries and folling mills in every part of the land, and was regarded as a "merchant" not only of remarkable ability but of unquestioned integrity. He managed his vast business with consummate shrewdness, and all his transactions seemed to prosper. In 1873, when iron material took a sudden rise, Dringer had thousands of tons on hand, and the rise being from about \$21 to \$45, and, in some cases even more a ton, he realized over \$100,000 in a few weeks.

ORIGIN OF THE FIGHT.

In March, 1876, when the Eric litigation commenced

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In March, 1876, when the Eric litigation commenced and his business received the check from which it has not recovered. Dringer had on hand over five thousand tons of scrap and about two thousand tons of car wheels, most of the latter a recent purchase from the Eric, and one of the bones of contention. At this date he owed the Eric about \$35,000, \$10,000 of which would have been lost to the company but for his honestylin correcting their own erroneous account sgainst themselves, and the attorney for the road, made a sudden demand on Dringer for the whole amount within four days. The transactions with the company had been heavy, the payments heavy and there had been a large "running" account between the Eric and Dringer which had not before been pressed. He could not meet this sudden demand, the result, as it seems, of affidavits made by rival iron, dealers envious of his good fortune, who wished to ruin him with the Eric. These affidavits implicated Dringer and several employes of the Eric in positions of trust on the road in a conspiracy to defrand the company. Colonel Henry Bowman, General Purchasing Agent of the Eric, was named as especially culpable, it being recited that Bowman had sold to Dringer 1,700 tons of car wheels at \$19 a ton, when he was authorized to sell but 1,000 tons, and at not less than \$21. General Superintendent Bowen at once instituted proceedings, and upon the affidavits presented Chancellor Runyon granted an injunction April 1, 1876, closing Dringer's business; he also appointed a receiver, who is still in charge. This action deadlocked Dringer's transactions and left him with a heavy stock when the market was falling. A month later, and on the evidence of the same parties above named, who testified that they had knowledge of the removal of large quantities of iron from Dringer's syards in the night time, the latter was brought before the Chancellor for contemp

tempt; but the charge was not sustained upon examination of the case.

DRINGER WINS THE FIRST FALL.

In May, 1876, a partial hearing was had before the Chancellor on a motion to dissolve the injunction, when it was ordered that a full hearing of testimony be had before the Vice chancellor in the next November. This was had, and continued, with several postponements, to January 12, 1877. Messrs, Cortlandt and R. Wayne Parker appeared for the Eric, and Messrs. Socrates Tuttle and Thomas N. McCourten appeared for Dringer and Colonel Henry Bowman. Hundreds of witnesses were examined and books of accounts overhauled without end. Employés of the road testified to Dringer's alleged underground proceedings, accusing him of having paid spics at every important point on the road and even in the office of Receiver Jewett at headquarters. It was made to appear—if ing him of having paid spies at every importants point on the road and even in the office of Receiver Jewett at headquarters. It was made to appear—if these witnesses were to be credited—that Dringer had defrauded the Eric out of more than \$100,000. Still the Vice Chancellor rendered his decision, nine months later, in favor of defendants on all points. The injunction, however, was not removed because the Eric at once gave notice of appeal, and this was allowed, with the provise that the company must be prepared to argue the case at the next term of the Court of Errors. But it was not reached at the next term, nor the next, and it was not until last June that argument was finally heard. Four days were consumed in this important, matter and the case thoroughly reviewed, and them the decision was reserved until the November term, which commenced about three weeks since. The decision was not announced until yesterday, as above noted.

The case has been a costly one for both parties, the cost of litigation being estimated at not less than, \$250,000, of which the Eric has probably expended over \$100,000, and Dringer about \$50,000, the latter almost entirely the advances of his friends. But this represents but a small portion of the actual, loss to Dringer. His stock in the yards at Paterson, at the time the injunction was placed—and it is there yet—consisted mainly of car axies, car wheels and scrap. Car axies have depreciated in the time that has clapsed from \$35 to \$22; wrought scrap, from, \$37 50 to \$21; scrap, from \$21 to \$14, and all other material in proportion. Besides this, there is the interest on this investment, the enforced idleness, the wear and tear of mind and body, the loss of his reputation, for all of which, had he been successful in this suit, he would have claimed of the Eric Company; \$250,000 damages.

# BELLIGERENT TAMMANYITES.

SENATOR HOGAN AND JUDGE DUFFY IN BATTLE ARENY-A WORDY WARFARE THAT CAME VERY NEAR ENDING IN BLOWS

Secret meetings have been held during the past few months in the basement of Tammany Hall by members of the General Committee for the purpose of advancing the interests of one of the papers repre-senting that organization. These meetings have been senting that organization. Here interings have over, being instructed to give no information whatever as to the nature of the business transacted. The particulars of one of these secret gatherings held on. Friday night leaked out yesterday. It appears that the usual "harmony" did not prevail. Some fifty of the leading Tammany lights were present, among them being Senator Edward Hogan and Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy. Both these gentlemen come from the same district—the First Assembly. They are supposed not to live together in that spirit of brotherly love so emblematic of Tammany colleagues. The story told by members of the committee yesterday is that Senator Hogan and Judge Duffy came very near—mashing each other's heads" (to use a political figure of speech) at the meeting on Friday night. The particulars furnished are as follows:—

The subject of increasing the circulation of the paper was under consideration and the work accomplished in the various Assembly districts throughout the city. Senator Hogan remarked:—"We have not had a meeting of the Ward and General committees of our district since election. The reports given in here of several hundred additional subscribers is all nonsense; it is simply on paper—"

Judge Panffy (interrupting)—I would like to ask the homorable Senator a question. How many subscribers has he obtained for the paper? Not one. Senator Hogan (excitedly)—You are a liar, sir.

Here a wild scene of tumuli took place. Hogan advanced to the scratch "smilingly." He evidently meant business and would not be coved by any pugilistic demonstrations on the part of the renowned. Albany statesman. When the two men were within a few feet of one another it was clear to everybody present that mischief was intended. Then a half-dozen peace makers flung themselves between the beligerents. Hogan is said to have aimed a blow at the Wobsterian head of Duffy, but his aim fell short, about six inches from where that gentleman stood ready to pay back as well as he was able the fierce onslught. generally harmonious, the participants, however, being instructed to give no information whatever as